SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidal Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, 1851.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

KOSSUTH HATS, with and without Plumes Just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

A **FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats,** will be sold at cost. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 26—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing,) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime. Just to hand W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A **LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope** yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S. N.C. Bookstore

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER. N. C. Bookstore.

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread? Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Wholesail and Retail Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders, attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh. October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg. about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes. made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still contunues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S.S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,* which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from **Importers and Manufacturers,** enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th. 1851 102—

SPRING STOCK, FOR 1852.

KERR AND MARBURY,

(SYCAMORE STREET.)

Petersburg, Virginia.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass Wedgwood and Earthern Ware, Girandoles, Lamps and Looking-glasses, Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Waiters, &c.

ARE now in the receipt of their Spring supply of Domestic and Foreign Goods of their own importation, which embraces every article usually found in such establishments. Our stock is one of the largest ever offered in this market, has been carefully selected, and purchased on the most reasonable terms; consequently we we are determined to sell at as reasonable rates as any house in the country. Merchants and others wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to attend.

February 16, 1852. 30—3t.

Furman, Davis, & Co. have associated with them **WILLIAM G. NOBLE,** And the business hereafter will be conducted under the name of

FURMAN, DAVIS, & Co.

WE have removed from No. 197 Pearl St., to our new and commodious Store, No. 18, Courtlandt St., nearly opposite the Merchants' and Western Hotels, where we are now receiving a large and well selected stock of *Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,* well adapted to the trade—consisting in part of the following, viz: *Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c.,* which we offer on the most reasonable terms, and solicit a call from our friends when they next visit the City. Orders for Goods will meet with strict and prompt attention.

FURMAN, DAVIS, & CO.

SAMUEL FURMAN, }
JOHN G. DAVIS, } New York, Feb. 20th. 31—4t.
WM. G. NOBLE. }

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218. Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseller Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens.

Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

MELON, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

NASTURTIUM. OKRA, long white, short green,

ONIONS, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

PARSNEP, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

PARSLEY, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

PEAS, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington or June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

PEPPER, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

RADISH, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

COLEWORT, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

CELERY, Large white solid, rose colored, silver giant.

CHERVVILL, curled, for salad.

CORN, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

CORN SALAD, or fetticus.

CRESS, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

CUCUMBER, early greencluster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Do. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Aparagus—Giant,

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phila delphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.

Okra.

Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.

Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.

Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Spinage—Summer and Winter.

Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.

Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.

Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers. all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful ar ticle of white kid Gaiters and Slippers n be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh. January 28, 1852. 24—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - - $650

" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000

SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450

" " " " Gothic style, " " 3, 400

" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375

" " round " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375

" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, 350

" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350

" " " " on modern legs, - " " 7-8, 350

" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, - " 9, 325

" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, - " " 7-8, 325

" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 0

" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280

" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5.*] 275

" " " " on turned legs, 250

" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250

" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received. and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam [illegible] for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities at [illegible]anufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS, Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral Paint.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 gallons do. do.

in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.

200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do

5000 Gallons do do do

in casks of various sizes. do do do

350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,

150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Downing's Works on Architecture. Downing's Country Houses. Downing's Rural Architecture. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1852. 28—

A. B. STITH,

Agent & Commission Merchant, and DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER.

No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

THE SALE OF PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, OR THE PURCHASE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to all Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be two and a half per cent. Address A. B. STITH, New York.

REFER TO

Ex Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. [illegible]on, Pres Mu In Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbi , Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq Washington N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq. Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq. Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb 7. 108—4t.w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmigton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

JUST ARRIVED,

AT PROCTERS

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. }
Dec. 10, 1851. }

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent, P. F. PESCUD, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 28th. 1852. 24—tf.

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 901—

WHAT TO DO IN THE MEAN TIME?

It has been frequently remarked by a philosopher of our acquaintance, whose only fault is impracticability, that in life there is but one real difficulty: this is simply—what to do in the mean time? The thesis requires no demonstration. It comes home to the experience of every man who hears it uttered. From the chimney-pots to the cellars of society, great and small, scholars and clowns, all classes of struggling humanity are painfully alive to its truth.

The men to whom the question is pre-eminently embarrassing are those who have either pecuniary expectations, or possess talents of some particular kind, on whose recognition by others their material prosperity depends. It may be laid down as a general axiom in such cases, that the worst thing a man can do is to *wait*, and the best thing he can do is to *work*; that is to say, that in nine cases out of ten, doing something has a great advantage over doing nothing. Such an assertion would appear a mere obvious truism, and one requiring neither proof nor illustration, were it not greivously palpable to the student of the great book of life—the unwritten biographical dictionary of the world—that an opposite system is too often preferred and adopted by the unfortunate victims of this "condition-of-every-body question," so clearly proposed, and in countless instances so inefficiently and indefinitely answered.

To multiply dismal examples of such cases of people ruined, starved, and in a variety of ways fearfully embarrassed and tormented during the process of expectation, by the policy of cowardly sloth or feeble hesitation, might, indeed, "point a moral," but would scarcely "adorn a tale." It is doubtless an advantage to know how to avoid errors, but it is decidedly a much greater advantage to learn practical truth. We shall therefore leave the dark side of the argument with full confidence to the memories, experience, and imagination of our readers, and dwell rather—as both a more salutary and interesting consideration—on the brighter side, in cases of successful repartee to the grand query, which our limited personal observation has enabled us to collect. Besides, there is nothing attractive or exciting about intellectual inertia. The contrast between active resistance and passive endurance is that between a machine at rest and a machine in motion. Who that have visited the Great Exhibition can have failed to remark the difference of interest aroused in the two cases? What else causes the preambulating dealers in artificial spiders suspended from threads to command so great a patronage from the juvenile population of Paris and London? What else constitutes the superiority of an advertising-van over a stationary poster? What sells Alexandre Dumas's novels, and makes a balloon ascent such a favorite spectacle? "Work, man!" said the philosopher: "hast thou not got all eternity to rest in?" And to *work*, according to Mill's "Political Economy," is to *move*; therefore perpetual motion is the great ideal problem of mechanicians.

The first case in our museum is that of a German officer. He was sent to the coast of Africa on an exploring expedition, through the agency of the *parti pretre*, or Jesuit party in France, with whose machinations against Louis Philippe's government he had become accidentally acquainted. The Jesuits, finding him opposed to their plans, determined to remove him from the scene of action. In consequence of this determination, it so happened that the captain of the vessel in which he went out, set sail one fine morning, leaving our friend on shore to the society and care of the native negro population. His black acquaintances for some time treated him with marked civility; but as the return of the ship became more and more problematical, familiarity began to breed its usual progeny, and the unhappy German found himself in a most painful position. Hitherto he had not been treated with actual disrespect; but when King Bocca-Bocca cut him in a most unequivocal manner, he found himself so utterly neglected, that the sensation of being a nobody—a nobody, too, among niggers!—for the moment completely overcame him. A feeble ray of hope was excited shortly afterward in his despondent heart by a hint gathered from the signs made by the negro in whose hut he lived, that a project was entertained in high quarters of giving him a coat of lamp-black, and selling him as a slave; but this idea was abandoned by its originator, possibly for want of opportunity to carry it out. Now our adventurer had observed that so long as he had a charge of gunpowder left to give away, the black men had almost worshipped him as an incarnation of the Mumbo-Jumbo adored by their fathers. Reflecting on this, it occurred to him that if, by any possibility, he could contrive to manufacture a fresh supply of the valued commodity, his fortunes would be comparatively secure.

No sooner had this idea arisen in his brain, than, with prodigious perseverance, he proceeded to work toward its realization. The worst of it was, that he knew the native names neither of charcoal, sulphur nor nitre. No matter; his stern volition was proof against all difficulties. Having once conveyed his design to the negroes, he found them eager to assist him, though, as difficulty after difficulty arose, it required all the confidence of courage and hopeful energy to control their savage patience. The first batch was a failure, and it was only by pretending that it was yet unfinished he was enabled to try a second, in which he triumphed over all obstacles. When the negroes had really loaded their muskets with his powder, and fired them off in celebration of the event, they indeed revered the stranger as a superior and marvelous being. For nearly eighteen months the German remained on the coast. It was a port rarely visited, and the negroes would not allow him to make any attempt to travel to a more frequented place. Thus he continued to make gunpowder for his barbarous friends, and to live, according to their notions, "like a prince;" for to do King Bocca-Bocca justice, when he learned our friend's value, he treated him like a man and a brother. What might have been his fate had he awaited in idle despondency the arrival of a vessel? As it was, the negroes crowded the beach, and fired off repeated salvos at his departure. Doubtless his name will descend through many a dusky generation as the teacher of that art which they still practice, carrying on a lucrative commerce in gunpowder with the neighboring tribe. A small square chest of gold-dust, which the escaped victim of Jesuit fraud brought back to Europe, was no inappropriate proof of the policy of doing something "in the mean time," while waiting, however anxiously, to do something else.

We know another case in point, also connected with the late king of the French. M. de G—— was, on the downfall of that monarch, in possession of a very handsome pension for past services. The revolution came, and his pension was suspended. His wife was a woman of energy: she saw that the pension might be recovered by making proper representations in the right quarters; but she, also, saw that ruinous embarrassment and debt might accrue in the interim. Her house was handsomely furnished—she had been brought up in the lap of wealth and luxury. She did not hesitate; she turned her house into a lodging-house, sank the pride of rank, attended to all the duties of such a station, and—what was the result? When, at the end of three years, M. de G—— recovered his pension, he owed nobody a farthing, and the arrears sufficed to dower one of his daughters about to marry a gentleman of large fortune, who had become acquainted with her by lodging in their house. Madame de G——'s fashionable friends thought her conduct very shocking. But what might have become of the family in three years of petitioning?

Again: one of our most intimate acquaintance was an English gentleman, who, having left the army at the instance of a rich father-in-law, had the misfortune subsequently to offend the irascible old gentleman so utterly, that the latter suddenly withdrew his allowance of £1000 per annum, and left our friend to shift for himself. His own means, never very great, were utterly exhausted. He knew too well the impracticable temper of his father-in-law to waste time in attempting to soften him. He also knew that by his wife's settlement he should be rich at the death of the old man, who had already passed his seventieth year. He could not borrow money, for he had been severely wounded in Syria, and the insurance-offices refused him: but he felt a spring of life and youth within him that mocked their calculations. He took things cheerfully, and resolved to work for his living. He answered unnumbered advertisements, and made incessant applications for all sorts of situations. At length matters came to a crisis: his money was nearly gone; time pressed; his wife and child must be supported. A seat—not in parliament, but on the box of an omnibus, was offered him. He accepted it. The pay was equivalent to three guineas a week. It was hard work, but he stuck to it manfully. Not unfrequently it was his lot to drive gentlemen who had dined at his table, and drunk his wine in former days. He never blushed at their recognition; he thought work easier than begging. For nearly ten years he endured all the ups and downs of omnibus life. At last, the tough old father-in-law, who during the whole interval had never relented, died; and our hero came into possession of some £1500 a year, which he enjoys at this present moment. Suppose he had borrowed and drawn bills instead of working during those ten years, as many have done who had expectancies before them, where would he have been on his exit from the Queen's Bench at the expiration of the period? In the hands of the Philistines, or of the Jews?

Our next specimen is that of a now successful author, who, owing to the peculiarity of his style, fell, notwithstanding a rather dashing *debut*, into great difficulty and distress. His family withdrew all support, because he abandoned the more regular prospects of the legal profession for the more ambitious but less certain career of literature. He felt that he had the stuff in him to make a popular writer; but he was also compelled to admit that popularity was not in his case to be the work of a day. The *res angustæ domi* grew closer and closer; and though not objecting to dispense with the supposed necessity of dining, he felt that bread and cheese, in the literal acceptation of the term, were really indispensable to existence. Hence, one day, he invested his solitary half-crown in the printing of a hundred cards, announcing that at the "Classical and Commercial Day-school of Mr. ——, &c., Young Gentlemen were instructed in all the Branches, &c., for the moderate sum of Two Shillings weekly." These cards he distributed by the agency of the milkman in the suburban and somewhat poor neighborhood, in which he occupied a couple of rooms at the moderate rent of 7s. weekly. It was not long before a few pupils made, one by one, their appearance at the would-be pedagogue's. As they were mostly the sons of petty tradesmen round about, he raised no objection to taking out their schooling in kind, and by this means earned at least a subsistence till more prosperous times arrived, and publishers discovered his latent merits. But for this device, he might not improbably have shared the fate of Chatterton and others, less unscrupulous as to a resource for the "mean time"—that rock on which so many an embryo genius founders.

The misfortune of our next case was, not that *he* abandoned the law, but that the law abandoned *him*. He was a solicitor in a country town, where the people were either so little inclined to litigation, or so happy in not finding cause for it, that he failed from sheer want of clients, and, as a natural consequence, betook himself to the metropolis—that Mecca *cum* Medina of all desperate pilgrims in search of fickle Fortune. There his only available friend was a pastry-cook in a large way of business. It so happened that the man of tarts and jellies was precisely at that epoch in want of a foreman and book-keeper, his last prime-minister having emigrated to America with a view to a more independent career. Our ex-lawyer, feeling the consumption of tarts to be more immediately certain than the demand for writs, proposed, to his friend's amazement, for the vacant post; and so well did he fill it, that in a few years he had saved enough of money to start again in his old profession. The pastry-cook and his friends became clients, and he is at present a thriving attorney in Lincoln's Inn, none the worse a lawyer for a practical knowledge of the *patties* filled by those oysters whose shells are the proverbial heritage of his patrons.

A still more singular resource was that of a young gentleman of no particular profession, who, having disposed somehow or other in unprofitable speculations, of a very moderate inheritance, found himself what is technically termed "on his beam-ends;" so much so, indeed, that his condition gradually came to verge on positive destitution; and he sat disconsolately in a little garret one morning, quite at his wits' end for the means of contriving what Gocthe facetiously called "the delightful habit of existing." Turning over his scanty remains of clothes and other possessions, in the vain hope of lighting upon something of a marketable character, he suddenly took up a sheet of card-board which in happier days he had destined for the sketches at which he was an indifferent adept. He had evidently formed a plan, however absurd: that was plain from the odd smile which irradiated his features. He descended the stairs to borrow of his landlady—what? A shilling?—By no means. A needle and thread, and a pair of scissors. Then he took out his box of water-colors and set to work. To design a picture?—Not a bit of it; to make dancing-dolls?—Yes, the man without a profession had found a trade. By the time it was dusk he had made several figures with movable legs and arms: one bore a rude resemblance to Napoleon; another, with scarcely excusable license, represented the Pope; a third held the very devil up to ridicule; and the fourth bore a hideous resemblance to the grim King of Terrors himself! They were but rude productions as works of art; but there was a spirit and expression about them that toyshops rarely exhibit. The ingenious manufacturer then sallied forth with his merchandise. Within an hour afterward he might have been seen driving a bargain with a vagrant dealer in "odd notions," as the Yankees would call them. It is unnecessary to pursue our artist through all his industrial progress. Enough that he is now one of the most successful theatrical machinists, and in the possession of a wife, a home, and a comfortable income. He, too, had prospects, and he still has them—as far off as ever. Fortunately for him, he "prospected" on his own account, and found a "diggin'."

There is always something to be done, if people will only set about finding it out, and the chances are ever in favor of activity. Whatever brings a man in contact with his fellows may lead to fortune. Every day brings new opportunities to the social worker; and no man, if he has once seriously considered the subject, need ever be at a loss as to what to do in the mean time. Volition is primitive motion, and where there is a will there is a way.

SAVING MANURE. Overlook no means of adding to your stock of manures. Do not scatter your coarse fodder over wide fields in early winter because your yards are muddy, but prepare racks and pens around them, and save the refuse for littering sheds and stables to absorb the liquid manure.

YANKEE DINING AT A MODERN HOTEL.

Some weeks ago, a very long, brown Down-Easter, attired in one of those costumes which are nowhere to be met with except on the stage, a tall, bell-crowned white hat, short-waisted blue coat, with enormous pewter buttons, a vest as "yaller" as a barberry blossom, and a pair of corduroys whose highest ambition seemed to be to maintain their ascendency over a pair of enormous cowhides that had trodden many a hundred miles of loggering-paths, "might have been seen," jacknife and shingle in hand, wending his way up Long Wharf, in the realization of his life-long anticipations of "seein' Boston." At the corner of Merchant's Row, his progress was arrested by the lumbering transit of a two story house on wheels, drawn by half a dozen yoke of oxen, with the people inside pursuing their usual avocations.

"What on airth is that 'ere?" he asked of a bystander.

"O, nothing," replied the 'towney;' "the folks are only moving, that's all. When we move down here—we do it, house and all."

"Je-rusalem! Wall! that beats all natur. Wall, cap'n, what's that 'ere big stun house over the left?"

"That's the new Custom-House. Its a mighty bad location, but they're going to move it next week."

"Thunder and molasses! It'll take all the oxen in creation for to start her!"

"O, they use elephants for moving such large buildings."

"And how many elephants will it take?"

"Upwards of a hundred."

The Yankee cut a deep gash in his shingle and walked on.

He next inquired for the Adams House, for he had "heern tell" of that, and was determined to progress during his juvenility, aware of the impossibility of doing so at a more advanced age.

He soon found the "tavern" and the "deacon," and ordered accommodations, literally "darning the expense." Having "slicked up" a little, he saw with some amazement the operations of a servant on the gong, simply remarking that he "know'd what sheet lightning was, but this was the fust time he'd ever heern of sheet thunder." He followed the crowd into the dining hall and was ushered to a seat, where he ensconced himself, tucking his towel under his chin with a sort of desperation, as if he was going to be shaved or scalped.

The sight of the covered dishes added to his amazement. "Dod darn it!" he exclaimed, "ef I ever heard of cookin' on the table! but here they've gone and sot tin kitchens all over the lot. Whar's the fire to come from—that's what I'd like to know?"

He got along with the soup very well, and was pausing for breath, before he finished it, when a waiter snatched his plate away and was running off with it.

"Hello, you, sir?" vociferated the Yankee, "I see you. Fetch that 'ere back quicker'n lightnin', or elsé you'll hev your head punched."

His plate was returned and he finished his soup with dignity. After waiting a moment he raised his voice again, and summoned the offending waiter sternly.

"Kalkelate to starve me?"

"No, sir."

"Wall—why don't ye fetch on some fresh fodder, darn ye?"

"There's the *carte*, sir."

"*Where's* the cart? And what in thunder am I to do with the cart when I've got it? Look out, you pesky sarpint, or you'll catch it."

"The bill of fare."

"I don't pay my bill till I've had my fodder."

The waiter humbly explained his meaning.

"What's all these crack-jaw names mean? Give me somethin' plain and hearty—biled corn beef—and fetch it about the quickest, while I look over the paper and see what else I'll hev."

The meat was brought him.

"Hold on!" was the next order. "What's this here? M-a-c-c-a—read it, won't you, sir?"

"Maccaroni, sir."

"All right, cap'n. Hurry it up."

The dish was brought.

"You etarnal cuss!" roared the Down-Easter, "ef I haint as great a mind as ever I hed to kerwallop yer, and make an example of ye on the spot. What do ye mean by runnin' your rigs on me jest because I'm a stranger in these parts? Take away yer biled pipe-stems, and fetch us on some cabbage. That's right. And, now, 'squire, some vinegar."

"Vinegar's in the castor, sir," replied the waiter, and made good his retreat.

"In the castor, is it—hey?" soliloquized the Yankee; "and where in thunder is the castor?"

The gentleman opposite pushed it towards him. He looked at it, took the stopper out of the vinegar, and taking up the castor by the bottom, turned it up. But all the cruets manifested a desire to illustrate the law of gravity, and leaped from their locations, and the Yankee was compelled to set it down again.

"Je-rusalem!" he exclaimed. "This here *is* a curious contrivance, and no mistake. How on airth am I to get at the tarnal vinegar? I'll try it once more." Again he canted the castor, but this time all the stopples tumbled out.

"Thunderation!" he roared, "here's a pretty mess. Darn it all, here I've got the darned castor all into my gravy, and the darned red lead on my cabbage, and the yaller on my 'tater. Darn the thing, I say!"

"My friend," said the gentleman opposite, with a strong control over his risible muscles, "it appears to me if I were in want of vinegar, that I should take the vinegar-cruet out of the stand, and by that means I would avoid all trouble."

Here the whole company, waiters and all, burst into a convulsive fit of laughter. The Yankee rose in a rage, upsetting his chair, and glaring defiance on his neighbors.

"How, in the name of all the tarnal cusses in creation," he yelled, "should I know anything about the way the darned thing worked, when I never seed one of 'em afore? You've hatched this up agin me—I know it. Whar's the landlord? Fetch your bill on—I'll get out of this. I haint eat ten cents' worth, but I'll pay up like a book, and cuss and quit. And if ever I set out to eat a meal's vittles in Boston town again, you may take my hide and tan it. Darn your castors, and your caster-ile, and you, too, one and all!"

And flinging down a dollar on the table, he seized his white bell-top from the hand of a trembling waiter, and *vamosed*. Down Washington and State streets he streaked it like a comet, and never slackened his pace till he pulled up on board the Kennebec.

"Cap'n," said he to the commander, "cast off your line jest as quick as you're a mind to. And ef ever you catch me wanting to see Boston ag'n, jest you take me by the slack and throw me right into that 'ere biler, boots and all—by gravy!"

VERY bad spelling is sometimes the best, as in the case of the English beer-vender, who wrote over his shop-door:

"*Bear* sold here."

Tom Hood, who saw it, said that it was spelled right, because the fluid he sold was his own *Bruin!*

Not less ingenious was the device of the quack-doctor, who announced in his printed handbills that he could instantly cure "the most obstinate *agueus*;" which orthography proved that he was no conjurer, and did not attempt to cure them by a *spell*.

Counterfeit $100 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky are in circulation at Richmond, Va.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

Mr. C. W. JANES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. J A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Lews, James Rutherford, Dr. Lott Edwards, C. M. L. Wiseman, and H. J. Thomas.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. K. Wellington, E. A. Evans, Perrin Locke, George P. Button, Jos. Button, D. R. Goodin, William J. Coxey, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson.

Receipts from either of the above will be good.

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

We have been kindly permitted, by Gov. Reid, to lay before our readers the following interesting letter from Prof. Emmons, State Geologist:

GOLDSBOROUGH, March 6, 1852.

To his Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: In view of the improvements which are in progress on Cape Fear river, and also in expectation of finding deposits important to the agriculturists upon its banks, and in the upper country on Deep river, I deemed it proper and best to make explorations on its course and banks while its waters were low. I have, accordingly, made numerous examinations of the formations on this river, and am able to state facts of considerable importance as to its geology, but more particularly of the deposits of *marl* which abound upon its banks, and at a distance from its course.

Probably no substance has been discovered which is so important to the interest of agriculture of the lower Counties of North Carolina, as marl. The lands, especially those in which sand predominates, have been worn out—I might, perhaps, say more than once. Now it is by means of marl employed as the basis of a fertilizer, that these lands may be cheaply renovated. On the poorest, however, of these lands it is not to be expected that this substance can supply *all* that is wanting to impart to them their original fertility; inasmuch, as in the progress of long cultivation and the production of a variety of crops, the soil is exhausted of those elements which marl by itself does not contain.

There are two kinds of marl upon Cape Fear river. One is known as shell marl, and belongs rather to the upper parts of the river, or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at distant points from the ocean. The other marl is known as the blue marl, and is found at points nearer the ocean than the former. The shell marl reaches to a point at least twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and is usually well exposed at different points on the banks of the river. So, also, it is often met with in ravines at points distant from the river. Hence it becomes more accessible to planters and requires less expense in hauling it. These beds vary considerably in extent. Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the banks; others appear to have been deposited in insulated particles. Their thickness varies from a foot to seven feet. They are not continuous deposits. The composition of the shell marl is to the eye calcareous, varying, however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect lime deposit—consisting of carbonate of lime. Many analyses should be made of this marl, as it is only in this way that its real value can be determined.

The blue marl is a different substance from the shell marl. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand, in New Jersey, and has long been in use there and to the very great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the cretaceous formation of Geologists. The upper bed of this marl I now believe extends above Elizabethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robinson bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green marl, the characteristic fossils—the *Exogyne costata*; and at Syke's landing the *Belemnite*. At Black Rock, however, the lower green marl is in great force, and I believe at many other points it would be easy to expose it, so that an inexhaustible supply of this substance might be obtained for the use of Planters on the Cape Fear and Deep rivers.

From the foregoing it will probably be perceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and the numerous runs which enter it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the Planters, to double the products of their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposits are found mainly on the left or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposits will be fully employed, and that their value will be well understood. It is true that experience will be necessary to determine some points in its use. For instance, the most economical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is proposed to employ it. The blue marl especially requires an analysis in order to determine its composition. The Jersey marl contains potash, and this substance is regarded as the principal fertilizer in it; and I hope it will be found that potash and also phosphate of lime are elements of the marls of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account of our examination upon the Cape Fear, but simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excellency, or so far as to satisfy you that the work is in progress. I am pleased with the attentions and intelligence of the gentlemen whom I have met, and the facilities which all wish to render, and especially the anxiety which is manifested in regard to the work. I am sometimes rather distracted to know where to go, the applications for examinations being so numerous.

Most respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

E. EMMONS.

It is evident that Prof. Emmons attaches much importance to these marl-beds; and we hope his opinion may have the effect of inducing the farmers on the Cape Fear and its tributaries, where these deposits abound, to resort to them at once as a means of fertilizing and improving their lands. Speaking of the agricultural interest in that region, he emphatically declares that "it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the planters, to *double* the products of their plantations." This is, indeed, cheering.

We are gratified to perceive the deep interest which is felt in the labors of Prof. Emmons. He has barely, however, made a beginning in his explorations; and the people must have patience, and give him time. His work is not for a day or a year, but for ages; and it would be better to leave it undone than to perform it in a hurried and imperfect manner. He is well fitted for his duties, and devoted to them; and the people may look forward to the continuance and completion of his labors in the confident assurance that they will redound, in a high degree, to the benefit of the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the State.

We shall keep our readers constantly posted up in relation to his progress and explorations.

We observe that the able and laborious member from this District, Mr. DANIEL, made an effort in the House on the 5th instant, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, to induce that body to take up the business matters before it; but he was overruled, and the discussion upon the question of the Presidency was resumed and continued. We have too much of the Presidency in the House, and too little of old-fashioned and earnest attention to business. The people are becoming tired of this, and they desire to see a stop put to it. It is the business of *the people*, and not of members of Congress, to select a candidate for President; and they will do this at the Baltimore Convention. Discussion in Congress on the subject can do no good, and it may do harm.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Both the Register and Star are out upon us for our recent allusion to the soundness of the New Hampshire Democracy, and for having, as they allege, withheld the facts in relation to the Whigs of the same State. We take this occasion to say—what we should certainly have said without it—that the leading Whigs of New Hampshire have lately issued an address, in which they take better ground than heretofore in relation to the Union of the States; but we had not seen this address at the time we penned the article alluded to. Let us take a survey of the field, and sum up the facts.

We have carefully read this address of the leading New Hampshire Whigs, and find it to be, in substance, an attack upon the domestic policy of the Democrats—a vindication of the domestic policy of the Whigs, coupled with a general statement of Whig principles as held by them, and also with an attempt to show that the Democrats in the different States are divided as to their principles and objects. This, we repeat, is the ground occupied in this address; but to render the matter still clearer, and to acquit ourselves of all suspicion of being influenced by a disposition to do the Whigs of that State injustice, we quote at length their principles, as laid down by themselves, as follows:

"1. The Whig party knows neither North nor South, and endorses no ultra opinions of any type. A political triumph by the aid of any new local question or ephemeral measure would be worse than a defeat in defence of established principles.

2. Union among the several States and peace with foreign nations. Ours is a high and noble work to cultivate the arts of peace.

3. The Union of the States, one and inseparable; the harmony of the whole system is dependent upon the proper relations of the several parts. The delusive doctrine of the States rights finds no place in the system of Whig principles.

4. The Government being for the benefit of the governed, is bound to provide for the interests of all its members. A tariff for protection as well as revenue has ever been the policy of the Whig party. The improvement of rivers, and harbors upon the lakes, our great inland seas, is as much the duty of the General Government as the improvement of the seaboard.

5. The liquidation of the national debt; the limitation of expenditures within the average income; the faithful, economical discharge of official duties by officers of all grades, at home and abroad, and a decided stand against demagoguism and faction, and entangling alliances with foreign nations, are primary articles of the Whig creed. Let those repudiate them who will, or slight them as of no importance compared with some modern notions of Democratic origin and fanatical growth; but as for us, we will walk in the path of our fathers, and give at least a respectful hearing to their last words of warning advice.

6. A scrupulous regard to the reserved rights of the States and a prompt exercise of the prerogatives of the Government against *any* and *all*, whether at the North or South, who combine to violate the Constitution and laws of the United States. A government that inflicts no penalties upon evil doers, invites the pity of the wise and the scorn of fools."

We now ask our readers to compare the foregoing with the following extracts from the Register and Star. The Register says:

"The Whig State Central Committee of New Hampshire have just put forth an address to their fellow Whigs, which abounds in the most sound, national and patriotic views—views in which not the slightest taint of Abolitionism or Freesoilism can be detected. No man can find there the slightest indication of a desire to "court the favor of the enemies of Southern institutions by abusive diatribes against slavery and slave-holders"—not a sylable which the Whig party of North Carolina or any other Southern State would hesitate for a moment to endorse.

These New Hampshire Whigs further declare that they know neither North or South, endorse no ultra opinions of any type, and declare it to be "the duty of the federal government to exercise its prerogative promptly against any and all, whether at the North or South, who resist the laws of the United States."

The Star says:

"The promulgation of views like these places the Whigs of New Hampshire on high conservative and national ground, and gives no countenence whatever to the wholesale charge of abolitionism and freesoilism, so freely and perseveringly imputed to the Whigs of the North by Southern Democrats. Let the Whigs of the other free States come out promptly and follow this example; let them proclaim to the whole country their acquiesence in the compromise—their approbation of the firm and patriotic determination of the Whig President, who is a northern man, to execute the laws—their nationality of feeling—their purpose to refrain from all agitation calculated to insult or injure the South—and their respect for the rights and institutions of all sections of the Union."

The New Hampshire Whigs, it will be seen, have made the same general declarations about the Union, and about "knowing no North nor South," and the importance of standing by the Constitution and laws, that we so frequently hear from such men as Seward and Hale. *They are silent in relation to the "compromise"—not one word do they utter in favor of the fugitive-slave law.* And yet the Register and Star are satisfied with their declarations, and are willing to stand with them on this "*high, conservative*, and *national* ground"! But the Star, it seems, had some misgivings, for the Editor, speaking of the Whigs of the free States generally, says, "let them come out promptly and follow this example—*let them proclaim to the whole country their acquiescence in the compromise.*" So say we; but the New Hampshire Whigs have made no such proclamation, though the Star clearly seeks to leave the impression that they have. The Star ought to correct this impression. The Editor owes it to candor and common fairness to inform the public that the Whigs of New Hampshire have maintained in this address a marked and frigid silence in relation to the "compromise."

Again: The New Hampshire Whigs speak in one breath of "the *delusive doctrine* of State rights," and in the next they allude to the importance of a "scrupulous regard for the *reserved rights of the States.*" The Star and Register have endorsed what they have said; and we now desire to know how they will reconcile these conflicting expressions. We presume the best they can do will be to *divide* them; and let the Editor of the Register, who is something of a Consolidationist, take to himself that portion in relation to the "delusive doctrine of State rights," while the Editor of the Star, who occasionally stickles with his party for the Jeffersonian doctrines, can console himself with that part which professes a regard for the "reserved rights of the States." That, we think, will do. Both the Editors can be accommodated and pleased, and in the meantime their *consistent* New Hampshire brethren can go on their way rejoicing.

But what will the Register and Star say to that portion of the address which approves a Tariff "*for protection*"? Are they with the New Hampshire Whigs in this respect also? If so, then are they *against* the solemnly expressed views of their own State, as declared by the last Legislature. Which horn of the dilemma will they take?

The difference between the New Hampshire Democrats and Whigs may be stated in a few words. The Whigs of that State have ridden the anti-Slavery hobby for years—they encouraged Hale in deserting the Democratic party, because that party in New Hampshire favored the annexation of Texas and the consequent extension of the slave power—they contributed to elect Tuck, the Abolitionist, to Congress—they opposed the "compromise" while pending, and denounced the fugitive-slave law as an infamous enactment—they sustained a candidate for Governor last year, as they have done this, who was opposed to this law—and they utterly refused, in the late campaign, to plant themselves on this law, or to speak out for it as a just, proper, and necessary enactment. On the other hand, the Democrats of that State have, from the first, deprecated the Slavery agitation—they voted with the South to annex Texas—they sustained the fugitive-slave law through their Representatives in Congress—they withdrew from the track, in 1850, their own candidate for Governor, because he had taken ground against this law, and put a sound man in his place—and throughout the late campaign they sustained the "compromise" as a final settlement of the Slavery question, the fugitive law included—that "compromise" which the New Hampshire Whigs were afraid to endorse, and which, if the matter had been left to them to decide, would never have been adopted. There is the difference, in plain language; and what we have said here in relation to New Hampshire, will apply with equal force to all the free States. But for the Whigs of the free States the Slavery agitation would never have occurred—but for their policy, no "compromise" would have been necessary—*they* put the Union in peril, and now they refuse to approve, in so many words, the only measure in the "compromise" which was intended to benefit the South. These are *facts*, which neither the Register nor Star can successfully meet.

MR. WEBSTER.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster was held in the City of New York a few days since, with the view of bringing that gentleman forward for the Presidency. The accounts vary as to the size and character of the meeting. It is stated by some to have been large and enthusiastic, while others say it was not remarkable either for the numbers in attendance or for the spirit that prevailed. Speeches were made, Resolutions nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency were adopted, and an address was presented, read, and ordered to be published, setting forth his claims upon the suffrages of his countrymen for this high office.

We have read this address with some care. It is devoted to a sketch of Mr. Webster's life, personal and political, and is general in its character. It is *silent* in relation to the "compromise" and the fugitive slave law. It does not pledge him, in case he is elected, to stand by that law, *as it is*; nor does it, on the other hand, allude to the fact that Mr. Webster, shortly before he left the Senate, laid on the table in that body, *another* law on the same subject, which he said he preferred to the present one, and which provided for trial by jury, *in the free States*, for the fugitive slave.

The Washington Republic thus notices this meeting, and the prospects of Messrs. Fillmore, Webster and Scott:

"We publish, this morning, a full account of the proceedings of the great meeting held on Friday night in the city of New York, for the purpose of presenting the name of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. Public opinion seems to have narrowed the circle of Whig candidates to three individuals—Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott. It is thought that one of these three distinguished men will be the Whig nominee; and it should be the aim of all good Whigs to cultivate such relations among the friends of these respective candidates as will enable them to unite cordially in the support of the individual who may be the choice of the convention. With these views, we cannot but regret to see the language that has been held by one or two Whig Journals, in regard to General Scott and Mr. Fillmore. When a Whig newspaper undertakes to say that neither General Scott nor Mr. Fillmore can be elected under any contingency, or that whilst any other Whig than Mr. Fillmore would certainly carry New York, any one of the Democratic candidates would beat Mr. Fillmore in the State seventy or an hundred thousand votes, we think the force of party obligations and party fidelity is entirely overlooked. We believe that no man can be nominated by the National Whig Convention who will not receive the entire Whig vote, whether the nominee be General Scott, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Fillmore."

We invite the particular attention of Southern Whigs to the last sentence in the above paragraph. They will see it is taken for granted by the organ of President Fillmore, that they will vote *en masse* for either Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore, or for Gen. Scott, the Seward candidate.

The Republic notices the charge made by some of the Seward Whigs, that Mr. Fillmore would not get, if nominated, the full Whig vote in the free States, and adds:

"We venture to say that the names cannot be given of ten Whigs of any influence or consideration in the State of New York who will avow that they purpose to withhold their votes from Mr. Fillmore, if he should be the nominee of the convention—or from Gen. Scott, or from Mr. Webster. It is perfectly well known to the country that these three gentlemen are all Whigs alike—that they agree in opinion on the questions of immediate political interest—and that no good intrinsic reason exists why a Whig who can vote for one of them should vote against any other of the three who should, on full consultation and deliberation, be presented as the candidate of the convention."

So Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Seward are *together*—the Seward men *will* vote for him, if nominated! His organ says so, and it speaks, no doubt, by authority. The command has gone forth—the nominee will be either Fillmore, Scott, or Webster, and there is no "good intrinsic reason" why a true Whig should not vote for either.

A GOOD SIGN.

The following among other Resolutions, was adopted by the late Whig Convention of Connecticut. We copy from the Republic:

"*Resolved*, That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual concession and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained inviolate, and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country."

This is the *first* Resolution of the sort, passed by any *Whig* Convention in the free States; and we have published it as a matter of justice to Southern Whigs. This is a good sign, as far as it goes. All the *Democratic* Conventions held thus far in the free States, have taken even stronger ground; for the *Democrats* of those States do not hesitate to single out the fugitive slave law from the "compromise," and to pledge themselves to it in the most decided manner.

We hope the example of the Connecticut Whigs may be generally followed by their brethren of the free States.

FOR CALIFORNIA. The Asheville News states that Dr. M. L. Neilson, and two servants, David Plemons, Adam Edmunds, J. H. Shepherd, James P. Gatton, F. M. Worley, E. Worley, W. J. Ballew, Thos. F. Gillaspie, A. G. Roberds, and J. G. Blackstock had just left that place for California *via* Charleston. The News says they are hardy, intelligent, and industrious men, and will, if fortune is propitious, get their portion of the glittering dust.

The Empire City arrived at New York on the 6th, with Havana dates to the 1st. Col. Fremont and lady were passengers. Havana was quiet and dull. Some passengers for California had returned from Panama, being unable to find means of conveyance to the land of gold.

☞ Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, has been instructed to proceed at once to Carteret County, and make an examination of the "open ground prairie" in that County.

MEMOIR OF DR. NORCOM.

We have before us, in pamphlet form, the Memoir of Dr. James Norcom, of Edenton, which was read before the Medical Society of this State, in this City in May last, by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover County.

Dr. Satchwell has given a rapid and glowing, but no doubt truthful sketch of this distinguished Physician; and this Memoir will be read with interest not only by the profession, but by the numerous friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

Dr. Norcom was born near Edenton in 1778, and commenced the study of medicine at the age of 17, and obtained his diploma at the Philadelphia School when in his 20th year. He was the private pupil of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush. After obtaining his diploma, he located in Edenton, where he was soon called into an extensive practice; but his health compelled him, after a time, to suspend his labors, and he visited, under advice, the East Indies, and was absent some three years. His health being restored, he returned to Edenton, where he continued the practice of his profession for nearly a half a century. He was eminently successful in his practice, and established a reputation in his portion of the State which will long survive him. Dr. Satchwell speaks in high terms of his excellent qualities as a man, as well as of his solid and varied attainments as a Physician.

The Lancet and Amerian Journal of Medical Jurisprudence, in which this Memoir appears, pays the following deserved compliment to Dr. Satchwell:

"Of the many articles that grace the orignal department of this number of our Lancet, none will be read with more pleasure and lively gratification than the ably written and interesting Memoir by Dr. Satchwell. The Author is a graceful and forcible writer; true to his calling and to his country, he utters sentiments alike honorable to the man and to the Profession; at times distrustful of his abilities to discharge the delicate duty imposed upon him by the Society, he dwells with impassioned and vivid style upon those attributes and noble qualities that mark the true physician; and with lively colors he paints the worth of the deceased, the perseverance, energy, industry, and integrity of one which it should be the ambition of all to emulate. How much more pleasing is the perusal of such Memoirs than that of the dry and incomplete topographical disquisitions which generally constitute the majority of the readings at Societies. We do not wish every great and good man in the Profession to die for the sake of having so happy an eulogist as Dr. Satchwell—but of those whom it has pleased the Arbiter of all to summon from the field of their labors to a haven of rest and happiness—men of tried and well-earned reputations, it is befitting that their virtues, moral and professional, should be made known, that they may serve as beacon lights to the younger members to guide them through the labyrinths of a professional career, to that high position which it should be the aim of all to secure."

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Baltimore Sun contains the following private despatch, communicated exclusively for that paper, and received by the steamer America:

"Notwithstanding the profound dissimulation of Louis Napoleon and the three foreign ambassadors whose influence prevails in France, and the efforts which are maintained to conceal the treaty which is making between them, I have been able to discover what has been decided upon hitherto. It has been agreed that Russia shall extend her dominion into Turkey; Austria into Piedmont; and Prussia into the canton of Neufchatel. In the meantime, the combined fleets of the respective parties are to maintain such an attitude with respect to England as will prevent all interference from that power. What is to be the reward of France does not yet appear, but Belgium is the quarter to which her ambition tends.

"The city of Toulouse has lately been the scene of a new proof of the infamous character of Louis Napoleon. M. Maupas having been named *prefet* of that city, received instructions so to act in his office as to arrive at a motive for putting Toulouse in a state of siege. M. Maupas, having arrived in that city, soon effected his purpose, and in a short time thirty of the most respectable citizens were put under arrest, without any sort of proof against them. A search was instituted into the houses of the arrested parties, and in the course of this proceeding the police were required to introduce a quantity of powder and grenades, which were afterwards alleged to have been found on the premises. Detected in this infamous manœuvre, the inhabitants of Toulouse indignantly denounced the parties to it, and at the same time despatched a memorial to the President demanding the arrest and imprisonment of these officials, in the place of their fellow-citizens. To this the President responded by nominating M. Maupas, who directed the proceeding, to a place in the ministry! Alas, poor France!

"The army is beginning to be heartily ashamed to have at its head so contemptible a commander, and dissatisfaction is evidently diffusing itself rapidly in the ranks. Numerous instances of revolt are constantly occurring, and at a single word from a proper source a general movement would be made against the President. We are approximating to a decisive issue. Adieu."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. In State *vs.* Arnold, from Columbus, declaring there is no error in the judgment. Also, in *doe ex dem* Worth *vs.* York, from Randolph, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lowder *vs.* Nading and Shultz, in Equity, from Forsythe.

By Nash, J. In Gibbony *vs.* Miller, (two cases) from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the order of the Superior Court. Also, in March *vs.* Leckie, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Branson *vs.* Fentress, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Tilghman *vs.* West, in Equity, from Lenoir, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Roe *vs.* Lovick, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Simmons *vs.* McDonald, in Equity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for the Plaintiff.

By Pearson, J. In Lawyer *vs.* Jarvis, from Camden, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Lewis *vs.* Cook, from Franklin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Waterman & Sons *vs.* Williams, from Columbus, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Simpson *vs.* Justice, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Graham *vs.* Roberts, in Equity, from Craven, directing a reference. Also, in Simmons *vs.* Loftin, in Equity, from Lenoir. Also, in Simmons *vs.* Hendricks, in Equity, from Randolph, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Crudup *vs.* Patterson, on exceptions to Master's report.

The Pennsylvanian states that the "Aztec children" now being exhibited in New York, were purchased from two Spaniards, to be brought to this country, and that they have been bought and sold since they have been in New York. The Abolitionists are not only silent on the subject, but are said to have winked at the sale. What hypocrites!

The royal mail steamer America, of the Cunard (British) line, was seized at Boston on the 6th, on the charge of smuggling lace goods to the amount of $5,000. It was supposed that the officers of the steamer would be arrested. The matter had created some excitement.

A Profitable Railroad. The net profits of the South-Western (Georgia) Railroad, for the last six months, were $49,609,82; at the end of the year the company expect to declare a dividend of not less than eight per cent. The road was opened on the 4th of July last, from Savannah to Oglethorpe.

The gallant Maj. Ben. McCulloch, formerly commander of the Texas Rangers, and recently from California, arrived in this City a few days since, on a visit to his relatives and friends.

We shall publish in our next, the admirable Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Conventions recently held in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Friday the 5th, took up the bill in addition to, and amendatory of, an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico," approved March 3d, 1849.

The bill extends the provisions of the act of '49, to the cases of officers who received money raised and collected in California and New Mexico, for contributions, penalties, or duties, from the commencement of the Mexican war to the day on which the United States collector of customs entered upon the discharge of his duty, (Nov. 12, 1849.) It authorizes and requires such officer to account for, settle and pay into the treasury, any balance of money shown to be in his hands. It allows the commanding officer who collected the duties in California, after the treaty with Mexico, the same compensation paid to the collector for same duties. It allows $86,600 for the expenses of the provisional government of California, and allows a credit of $125,000 for advances made for the relief of the destitute overland emigrants relieved by the authorities of California. It also gives to California, out of the fund thus collected in that country, $350,000.

After explanation by Mr. Hunter, the bill was ordered to be engrossed to a third reading.

A committee of conference was appointed on the Bounty Land Law.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition from merchants and others of Baltimore, asking that additional aid be given to the Collins line of steamers.

Messrs. Davis, Fish and Sumner presented similar petitions from New York and Massachusetts.

Mr. Seward presented the proceedings of the corporate authorities of New York, in favor of the release of the Irish exiles.

Mr. Shields presented the memorial of eight hundred citizens of Washington, D. C., asking amendments to the city charter, by the removal of certain restrictions upon the right of suffrage.

After reports, the private calender was taken up. The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

In the House, the Speaker decided that the special order, which was the consideration of the bill granting lands to heads of families, took precedence of the rule devoting Friday to private business.

Mr. Daniel appealed against this decision, which was supported by the House, which resolved into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, in the Chair.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, resumed the floor, and continued his speech of yesterday; he thought there were other platforms beside that of slavery, with reference to the Presidential election; alluded to the commerce of the lakes and rivers of the west, which he considered as unfairly dealt with, and expressed himself in favor of granting the public lands for education and internal improvement.

Mr. Chastain, of Ga., followed, who said he would vote in favor of the proposition before the committee, and against granting lands to aid railroad companies; defended the conduct of the Union party of Georgia, which, he said, had been misrepresented and misunderstood, and explained its past action and present policy; had gone before the country and met with the approval of the Democratic party.

Mr. Olds of Ohio deprecated the disorganized state of the Democratic party, which rendered it impossible to optain a vote of condemnation of any act of a corrupt government, and enables it to run riot in the disposal of the public funds; and expressed his determination to support any Democratic candidate for the Presidency who might be nominated by the Baltimore Convention. In the course of his remarks, he charged Mr. Corwin with receiving, besides his pay as a Senator from Ohio, $79,000 from a claim-agent, to induce him to take money out of the public treasury; which called up Mr. Campbell of Ohio in his defence, who declared that Mr. Corwin would challenge an investigation of his conduct. Mr. Olds concluded by advocating the provisions of the bill, and was in favor of granting the public lands to the soldiers who had fought the battles of the country, and to the working man, who would gather around him the endearments of home, and feel in any future war that he had an interest and a homestead to defend.

After Mr. Olds had concluded, Mr. Brown of Mississippi moved the amendment, of which he gave notice on a former day, which was read. After which a motion was carried that the committee rise, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 6th.

In the House, on the 6th, after the journals had been read, Mr. Beall, of Virginia, made a personal explanation relative to a vote during the last session; after which the House took up the business on the Speaker's table; when several reports of Departments, transmitted by the President of the United States, were submitted by the Speaker; also, the papers connected with the case of Prosper M. Wetmore.

A bill extending the time for selling lands in Florida, granted to the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky, was opposed by Mr. Cabell, of Florida, upon the principal that it is deemed impolitic to grant extensive lands to corporations, and which are thus shut out from settlement.

Amendments were proposed and negatived, extending the time to one or two years instead of five, as proposed in the bill; which was ultimately passed as originally introduced.

Another bill for extending the time of payment of duties on railroad iron by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, called up a discussion involving a proposition to abrogate the duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, expressed himself in favor of abolishing all taxes on railroad iron; he considered the construction of railroads as being highly beneficial to a country, and as calculated to open it up for settlement and improvement, and regretted that no proposition was before the House to do away with the duty alluded to.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, took the same view of the subject, and was in favor of extending aid to railroad companies generally, and was opposed to making invidious distinctions.

Mr. Meade, of Va., explained the condition and prospects of the company, which commenced under disadvantageous circumstances, owing to which the road had been assumed by the State, upon condition that stock to the amount of $400,000 should be subscribed. He begged gentlemen not to encumber the bill with a question that would effect its destruction. Several other members spoke on both sides.

It was then moved to refer the bill to the committee on ways and means; pending which, a motion was made to lay it upon the table, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, when it was negatived—ayes 64, nays 99.

On the question of the third reading, an effort was made to get the bill back into that state, in which it would be in order to move instructions to the committee of ways and means to report as to the expediency of abolishing the duty on railroad iron.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., was in favor of abolishing the duty on railroad iron, and said he was glad find so many members in favor of the measure; and when the proper time arrived, would submit an amendment to the tariff to that effect. He concluded by moving that the motion to reconsider the resolution for a third reading be laid on the table, which was carried—yeas 84, nays 48.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Union, on the special order, which was carried; and the House resolved itself into committee, Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair, who stated that the first business before the committee is the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to every head of a family.

By this time three o'clock had arrived, when Mr. Davis, of Mass., took the floor, and replied to the speech of Mr. Rantoul, on a former day, exculpatory of himself, and entering at much length into the consideration of the politics of the country generally, and of Massachusetts in particular, but which had no bearing upon the bill before the Committee.

In the Senate, on Monday the 8th numerous memorials were presented, and some bills presented; after which the Iowa land bill was taken up, and Mr. Underwood spoke at some lengh on the subject. Mr. Borland obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. After passing the bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. D. D. Mitchell, of Missouri, as amended on motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, Mr. Brown introduced a bill authorizing the State of Mississippi to dispose of the school lands of that State previously donated by Congress; and then the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, wherein Mr. Fitch delivered a speech, reviewing the acts of the present whig national administration.

Mr. Wilcox having then obtained the floor, the committee rose, and Mr. Houston reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the annual army appropriation bill, which was committed.

Mr. Clark, by leave, presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of Iowa on the subject of the Compromise, which Mr. C. explained at length, advocating the views his legislature had expressed.

Mr. Cobb, by leave, presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Alabama, the purport of which was not announced, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands; and then, pending a request made by Mr. Florence to authorize him to introduce certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of soldiers in the war of 1812, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General.

The resolution referring the subject of the census printing to a select committee of five was adopted; and the committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Davis, Atchison, and Bell.

The joint resolution on the subject of non-intervention was taken up, and Mr. Seward spoke thereon; after which the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday of next week.

House of Representatives. In the House Messrs. Cobb and White, of Ala., addressed the House, each at length, on the bill making a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of the Selma and Gunter's Landing railroad; after which Mr. Phelps presented the petition of Mr. A. W. Reynolds, who contests the seat of the delegate from New Mexico, Mr. R. H. Weightman, which he accompanied with a few remarks. The House then went into committee, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair,) wherein they were addressed at length by Messrs. Wilcox and Rantoul; after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Democratic Meeting in Pitt.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Pitt county, held at the Court-house in Greenville, on Wednesday, the 3d day of March, 1852, Col. L. P. Beardsley was appointed Chairman, and Willie Stancill, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five persons was appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions, viz:—A. W. Ernul, Wm. Moore, Levi Dawson and Henry Stancill, Esqrs., and Dr. W. M. B. Brown.

During the absence of the Committee, Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., of Washington, being called on, addressed the meeting, presenting views which received the hearty approbation of the audience.

The Committee reported through their Chairman, A. W. Ernul, Esq., the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Pitt county feel an undiminished attachment to those principles of Democratic policy which have so long secured the prosperity and glory of our country,—that we believe the Union can only be preserved by a regard for the rights of the States, and by the Federal Government confining itself to the powers clearly granted by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we concur in the holding of the proposed Conventions at Baltimore and at Raleigh, and of a District Convention at Newberne on Thursday the 22d day of April next, to appoint delegates to represent the District at the Baltimore Convention, and that the Chairman appoint delegates to represent us in the said Conventions at Raleigh, and in the District Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend David S. Reid as our preference for the Democratic Candidate at the next election for Governor of the State.

Resolved, That while we express no preference for any particular person as a candidate for the Presidency, yet we confide in our representatives at the proposed Convention at Baltimore, that they will pledge our support to no man whose views on the great questions which are agitating the country, are not fully known, and who will not firmly sustain our just Constitutional rights.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh:

John Randolph, Sherrod Tyson, John T. Baker, Peter E. Hines, Benjamin May, Col. Matthew J. Carr, William May, John May, Wm. K. Delany, Wm. Moore, Dr. C. J. O. Hagen, Joseph J. Dancy, James Wilson, Thomas Hanrahan, Spencer S. Harriss, Redding Gay, R. H. Lewis, Willis R. Williams, Joseph Williams, Allen Kittrell, Levi Dawson, Stanly Kittrell, Hardy Johnson, Francis Brooks, Cornelius Kinsaul, Cannon Wilson, Willis Wilson, Henry S. Clarke, Dr. W. M. B. Brown, R. W. Rives, Wm. A. Jenkins, James A. Cobb, R. E. Rives.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Convention at Newberne:

John Randolph, Wm. L. Tyer, S. S. Harriss, Col. M. L. Carr, W. K. Delany, Jos. J. Dancy, B. C. Pearce, Jas. Nelson, Thos. E. Nelson, R. H. Lewis, Henry S. Clarke, Willie Brown, Gen. W. Wooten, Franklin Wooten, John Dawson, Levi Dawson, Wyatt Gardner, Willis R. Williams, Joseph Williams, Joseph S. Bell, Capt. Robert Pitt, Wm. Cobb, Jesse Stancill, Henry Stancill, Theo. J. Stancill, Maj. Luther Barnhill, Jesse Nelson, Johnson Nobles, Bryant Hardee.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of Delegates both to Raleigh and Newberne.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editor of the Goldsborough *Republican and Patriot*, with a request that he publish the same, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy them.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned, *side die*.

L. P. BEARDSLEY, *Ch'm.*

Willie Stancill, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Brunswick county was held at the Court House in Smithville on Monday the 1st inst. The meeting was organized by calling Owen D. Holmes, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. W. Galloway, Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which committee reported as follows:

Whereas, The principles of the democratic party are such as commend themselves to the affections of the people, and have almost invariably maintained their ascendency in the councils of the nation since the origin of the government, thereby making us a happy and prosperous people. Therefore,

Resolved, That in those principles we have the fullest confidence; that by an unwavering adherence to them we shall best subserve our country's welfare; and that we will use our most strenuous exertions to give them that preponderance they so justly merit.

Resolved, That, in all matters of State and National policy, our principles will be most appropriately expressed through the medium of our delegates to the State and National Conventions respectively.

Resolved, That the acts of the present State Executive meets our hearty approbation, and we recommend the re-nomination of David S. Reid, for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the nominees of the national convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will receive the cordial support of the democratic party of Brunswick county, but in consequence of the distinguished ability, and lofty patriotism of James Buchanan and Robert Strange, manifested by long lives of public service, we shall be particularly gratified to have their names placed upon the banners of democracy, believing they would lead us on to a glorious victory in the coming contest.

Eloquent speeches were made by Robert Strange, Jr., and M. B. Smith, Esqrs., in which the principles of democracy, and the errors of whiggery were powerfully expounded. The remarks of these gentlemen were enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the meeting.

After choosing a committee of five delegates to the district convention, and two delegates to the State convention the meeting adjourned.

OWEN D. HOLMES, *Chairman.*

J. W. Galloway, *Secretary.*

The Louisville Journal speaks of Mr. Clay as a "victim of locofoco slanders." Mr. Clay himself thinks he is the victim of whiggery, which since the coalition, has elected Harrison and Taylor to the presidency, and Tyler and Fillmore to the vice presidency. The whigs of Kentucky have just nominated Mr. Fillmore for another term. *Bost. Post.*

Democratic Meeting in Granville.

On Tuesday the 2nd of March a portion of the Democratic party of the County of Granville met at Oxford, when John S. Eaton, Esq. was called to the Chair and James Turner was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, a committee, consisting of J. M. Bullock, T. J. Hicks, and T. B. Venable were appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the Meeting.

The committee, through J. M. Bullock, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Granville do approve of the policy of holding a Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of our excellent Chief Magistrate, the Hon. D. S. Reid, and cordially recommend him to the said Convention as the most proper candidate for re-election to the office which he now so ably fills.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting do appoint fifty delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That whereas, the Convention of the Democratic party of the United States is to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 1st of June next, and it being expedient that we should be represented in said Convention, we would suggest that a convention of the Democrats of this Congressional district be held for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention, and would recommend that the said meeting be held at Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 29th April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent us in said convention.

All of which passed unanimously.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to Raleigh:

Parry W. Wyche, H. Burwell, Col. W. Rolice, W. J. Hunt, B. T. Sims, Woodson Blackly, John S. Burwell, R. J. Boyd, Col. W. R. White, Samuel Canaday, Jonathan Jenkins, J. M. Stone, A. Davis, Wiley Mitchell, Ed. Lyon, N. E. Canaday, Wm. McGhee, Dr. D. C. White, Willis Harris, jr., W. H. Lyon, Thomas Lyon, Elijah Hester, Q. Haueften, Jno. Hester, Jeff. Horner, Stephen Terry, John D. Hopgood, Stephen Beasley, jr. David S. Wilkerson, Littleberry Stone, James Hester, M. D. Royster, R. A. Speed, W. B. Hunt, Jas. M. Bullock, C. H. K. Taylor, George Bullock, N. J. Davis, James R. Duty, Isham Cheatham, J. S. Ellis, T. B. Venable, W. S. McClanahan, T. J. Hicks, James Cooper, Jno. Nance, T. Hicks, J. B. Daniel, B. Meadows.

The following were appointed delegates to Hillsborough:

J. M. Stone, N. E. Canaday, Wm. Lyon, W. S. McClanahan, E. H. Hicks, A. Hicks, T. B. Venable, Isham Cheatham, John J. Speed, James M. Bullock, T. Hargrove, Wm. Horner, Alfred Veasey, G. Winstead, E. Hester, R. J. Boyd, Thomas Miller, J. E. Allen, Durell Bobbitt, Wesley Bennett.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to each delegation.

On motion of Gen. W. S. McClanahan the following Resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That when this Meeting adjourn we do adjourn to meet on Monday after Whitsunday, at Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, and that all the Democrats of Granville be requested to attend.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Raleigh Standard and the Graham Democrat.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JNO. S. EATON, *Chr'n.*

J. Turner, *Sec'y.*

Prof. Emmons Lectures. The State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, and his Assistants, spent several days of last week in our place, during which various parts of the county were visited and explored by the scientific gentlemen. They left on Monday for some of the more Eastern counties. On Friday and Saturday nights, Prof. E. delivered his first lectures in North Carolina to the citizens of this County in the Court House. The general subject was agricultural Chemistry. We took some notes, which however a want of time to write them out and the crowded state of our columns, prevents us from laying before our readers. The Lectures were quite well attended, and much interest was felt in the subject discussed by the learned lecturer. *Goldsborough Rep. & Pat.*

Immense Capital. The capital of the Cunard Steamship Company is $7,500,000, more than double that of any company concern in the United States, and yet this is all owned by a few individuals, probably not more than ten or twelve, who make of it a partnership concern. This company own nine steamships; but the two largest, which have just been completed, the Arabia and the Persia, of 2500 tons and 250 horse power, have been sold to the West India Mail Steamship Company, which has 15 or 16 first class steamers and probably twice the capital of the Cunard Company.

Arrest of a Hungarian at Havana. Mr. Ullman, a Hungarian by birth but a resident of New York, who recently went to Havana as manager for a celebrated singer, has been arrested there on the charge of being an emissary of Kossuth, because he had a letter from Kutahia, in the Hungarian language, in his possession. The letter was merely from an old schoolmate, asking him to procure him employment in the United States. He was sent to the Moro, notwithstanding the silly charge.

Native Nutmegs in California. In Col. Bigler's yard in Sacramento city, may be seen a beautiful tree, with nutmegs upon it, in nearly a ripe state. It was brought down, recently, from between the middle and south forks of the American river, by Capt. McClory, who also collected a quantity of the product of other trees of the same kind.

From the Rio Grande. At the term of the U. S. District Court, just closed, at Brownville, the Grand Jury found indictments against S. M. J. Carvajal, Jack R. Everett, Capt. Wheate, and nine others, for violation of the neutrality laws, by fitting out and joining in expeditions against the Mexican territories.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company took place at Sumpterville on the 4th inst. pursuant to adjournment. The President and Directors were re-elected, and it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting in Wilmington. *Wilmington Journal.*

New Jersey Homestead Law. The homestead bill which has just passed the New Jersey Legislature, enacts that no person can procure a homestead which will be secured by this law, till he is actually worth $1,000, exclusive of debts.

MARRIED.

In Greene county, on Wednesday evening the 2d inst. by Rev. George Joyner, Mr. Elias Carr to Miss Nicy Frances, daughter of the late Francis Harper, Esq., all of Greene.

At the Old Church, in Tarboro, on Thursday morning last, by Elder Blount Cooper, Mr. Green Oberry to Miss Elvira Parker, daughter of Arthur Parker, dec'd.

On the 26th of February last, in Greene county, by Rev. Thomas Moore, Mr. Illandrew Philips of Lenoir, to Miss Nancy, daughter of John Turnage, Esq.

In Greenville, Pitt county, on the evening of the 20th ult., by Rev. Mr. Battle, Mr. A. W. Marshall, to Miss S. A. Hoyt, both of Greenville.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Dr. G. W. Graves, Newton County, Georgia, Col. George Williamson, of Caswell Co, N. C., to Miss M. W. Hill, formerly of this State.

At Williamsboro' on the 4th inst., by the Rev. N. Z. Graves, Wm. Hunt, Esq., to Miss Agnes B., daughter of Dr. Leonard Hare, all of Granville county, N. C.

In Franklin County, on the 3d inst., by Lewis Bartholomew, Esq., Mr. Sweetham C. Hollingsworth to Miss Mary Stallings daughter of Irvin Stallings, all of Franklin.

At Portland, Me., 25th ult., Dr. Barrow C. Watson, of Edgcomb County, N. C. to Julia Whitmen, daughter of Wm. Willis, Esq. of P

DIED,

Near Warrenton, on the 7th inst., Mr. David Collins, aged about 65.

In Duplin County, on Friday, the 20th ultimo, Maj. George E. Houston, aged eighty years, three months and fifteen days.

In the same County, on the 23d ult., James Houston, aged 77 years. Also, Maj. Hampton Sullivan, aged 43.

Southern Rights Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., March 5th. The Southern Rights Convention adjourned this evening, after a session of two days. A series of resolutions, embracing the usual generalities, were adopted without difficulty.

An animated and protracted discussion arose on the 26th resolution, which in substance was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and of the other Southern States, had decided against resistance to the Compromise measures, that the Southern Rights party could no longer make that an issue, but would guard the future."

This resolution was earnestly opposed as dissolving the Georgia Platform, but was supported by Messrs. Buford, Yancey, Elmore, and others. A substitute slightly modifying the language, but not altering its meaning, was accepted and finally passed.

A resolution against the doctrince of intervention was also adopted, and after some unimportant proceedings, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Later from Northern Mexico—Renewal of Hostilities by Carvajal—Recapture of Camargo—Probable Attack upon Matamoras.

New Orleans, March 5. By an arrival to-day from Brazos, Santiago, we have advices from Brownsville, Texas, via Indianola, to the 24th ult., stating that hostile operations had been renewed by Carvajal, the 18th ult., with a largely increased force, and that on the 20th he had stormed and captured Camargo, after but a feeble resistance from the Mexican troops. The accounts represent the force of Carvajal much to exceed his former force, and that disaffection with the Government was spreading, thus increasing his chances of success.

It was the purpose of Carvajal to move immediately upon Matamoras, and passengers report that there is little doubt that the attack had been commenced on the morning of the 25th, as heavy cannonading was heard in that direction the day the vessel left.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later from the Rio Grande—Repulse of Carvajal.

New Orleans, March 7th. The steamer Fanny has arrived from the Brazos, bringing very contradictory statements of Carvajal's movements. The American Consul had received information which was probably correct, that Carvajal had attacked Camargo, but had been repulsed, and obliged to retreat with the loss of his artillery and ammunition. Carvajal had about 500 men with him.

The Maine Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

Boston, March 9. The Maine Liquor Law passed the Senate to-day, by a vote of 30 ayes to 9 nays. Several amendments were adopted, besides the one submitting the final adoption of the law to a direct vote of the people at the next general election.

Arrival of the Falcon.

New Orleans, Feb. 8th. The steamer Falcon, with five days later news from Havana, has arrived. She reports that Conde Milleflores had been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. The brig Tartan had arrived from Charleston.

Sailing of the Empire City.

New York, March 9. The steamer Empire City sailed this afternoon, for Chagres, crowded with passengers for California.

Heavy Shipment of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 7. The American ship Winchester cleared for Liverpool yesterday with a cargo of 5,753 bales of cotton, being the largest ever known.

The Maine Liquor Law in Ohio.

Columbus, March 5. In the Ohio Legislature resolutions to refer the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people was indefinitely postponed, by yeas 44, nays 38.

Notice was given of a bill to prevent the further settlement of negroes in the State.

Bela Badger, a prominent Philadelphia Whig, died in that City on the 6th.

Just Received

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5,000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash*. Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

New Books.

NEW Novel by Mrs. Marsh, Ravenscliff, Price 25 cents. A Daugereotype of the liveliest stamp. Florence Sackville, or Self Dependence, by Mrs. Burbury, price 25 cents. The most complete life of Robt. Burns. Robert Burns, his life and works, edited by Robert Chambers, 4 vols. 12 mo. Lever's new novel, Mawrice Tiernay, the soldier of fortune, by Charles Lever, price 50 cents. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Layard's Ninevah.

A POPULAR account of Discoveries at Ninevah, by Austin Henry Layard, Esq., new edition, containing the whole work, without abridgement of the Text, with numerous engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Just received and for sale by

H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 4th of March, 1852, by Lunsford Jenkins, living near Moringsville, a sorrel Horse, supposed to be seven or eight years old. He has a Fistulo, no brands, and is barefooted.

JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

March 10, 1852. 911—3t.

Democratic Meeting in Johnston.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Johnston County is requested in Smithfield on Tuesday of next March Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and also to appoint Delegates to the State and District Conventions. A full attendance is desired.

February 28, 1852. 33—td.

Democratic Meeting in Randolph.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Randolph County is requested in Ashborough, on Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March, it being Tuesday of Court. A full attendance is desired.

February 23d, 1852. 31—tf.

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirements of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd Sepdmber, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as ittle delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,

JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING STOCK.

Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

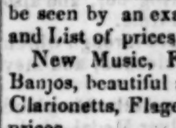
We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is particularly called to the above.

W. R. JOHNSON, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c.,
two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c,



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of Knabe Gaehle.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,
No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Charles H. Smith, John T. Watson, Jos. Duncan.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.

B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

February 18, 1852. 908—td.

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will attend at the Court House in this City, on Friday the 26th of March instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

Raleigh, March 8th, 1852. 35—td.

At it Again!

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 4 dozen of Beebe' Best Moleskin HATS, Black. Also, 2 dozen of No. 1, White Beaver. Also 2 dozen of

KOSSUTH HATS,

different styles and qualities. Those wishing the *bes article, as regards style and quality*, can get "fits," by alling at EVAN & COOKE'S

Raleigh, Feb. 25, 1851. No. 29, Fayetteville St.

Notice.

AN instalment of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be required on or before the first Monday of April next. Payments must be made to the Clerk of the Company at Greenville.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *Tres'r.*

John A. Selby, *Clerk.*

Greenville, Feb. 26, 1852. 32—3t.

$15,000 WANTED.

WANTED to borrow, on time and undoubted security, Fifteen thousand dollars—the interest on which will be paid semi-annually, if desired. Apply at the Standard office, and the name of the person desiring to borrow will be given.

February 14, 1852. 30—6tpd.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849–'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 18'2.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

D. G. LOUGEE,

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need tear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., sided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tistM.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

DALKEITH FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land in Warren county, late the residence of Alexander A. Austin, containing four hundred and twelve acres, situated thirteen miles south-east from Warrenton and four miles from Grove Hill, and is one of the best improved residences in the county, the buildings being all new and in good condition. It is situated in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, affording excellent spring and well water, and is without question one of the healthiest places in Warren county. The dwelling house is forty by thirty-six feet, two stories high with a basement the full length and width of the building, and affording a good dining room and two other rooms. Every needful out building well arranged for the convenient accommodation of a large family is found on the premises. It would make a most delightful summer residence for any person in the lower country desirous of spending the summers in a more healthy situation, and to such person it is more especially recommended. The land is offered at a low price, and on long credit if desired. For further information inquire of John Burges, Esq., near the plantation, or of Col. A. Joyner, at Weldon. M. W. AUSTIN.

February 10, 1852. 907—4t.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man, aged about 25, about 6 feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE—a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

January 24, 1852. 906—wts3.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Office of Literary Board

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—3w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN Co, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co. Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Wtlliams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others—Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 905—6tw.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factotory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candles, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDLES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pic les, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crashed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all defered, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertised for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

February 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Like to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extoll their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep.

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to
110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages.
1	$35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	$10	$30 00.
2	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
4	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	17,716	78 Nos 16 drawn	5	15 00
6	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	45 00
8	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
9	20,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
11	18,656	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	30 00
13	55,365	78 Nos 12 drawn	15	60 00
15	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
16	16,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
17	33,397	78 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
19	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	40 00
22	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
23	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	18 00
24	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	4	15 00
27	80,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
31	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

February 29, 1852. 33—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅗ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's arm lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy brushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tartan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract.

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE By Eli